

NELLIE BLY'S
"MYSTERY OF CENTRAL PARK"
THE EVENING WORLD.
FULL SYNOPSIS OF OPENING CHAPTERS.

PRICE ONE CENT.

HOT SEPULCHRES.

Revival of a Curious Method of Disposing of the Dead.

Dessication May Prove to Be More Popular Than Cremation.

Drying Out Human Bodies in Hot-Air Chambers and Preserving Them Intact.

A new method of disposing of the dead is now advocated, and an organization has been formed to put it into practice.

Nine out of every ten people have a horror of being buried in the earth, but not one of the nine has the courage to give directions that he be cremated.

The new system proposes to dispose of dead bodies by dessication, which, in plain English, means to dry them out like so much dried beef.

The plan is not a new one by any means, for it is known fact that the Tartars and Celts practiced this method in primitive style centuries ago.

Their way was to hang their dead up in trees and leave them there to be dried by the air and sun.

The advocates of the new method propose to erect large buildings to carry out their plan of dessication.

These buildings are to be divided into many rooms of different sizes. In each of these rooms there will be built sepulchres of concrete large enough to admit the body of any ordinary sized individual.

There will be two openings in these sepulchres or box-like arrangements. This will be connected with a system of conduits, each sepulchre, however, having a separate conduit.

The body will be placed in the sepulchre in an open lattice-work basket, and through one conduit will be forced hot dry air.

This air, it is claimed, will circulate around the body, accumulate a certain portion of liquid and pass from the corpse and pass through the rear opening into the conduit, where it will be purified once more by fire.

It is claimed that this dry air has a greater affinity for moisture than a sponge has for water, and that the moisture will gradually be drawn from the body and leave it in a sort of a dried apple state.

This will take about four or five months and then the sepulchre will remain in its dried-up state forever.

The projectors of this scheme say they have for precedent the cases of the Tartars and Celts in olden times already referred to.

Also, they assert that in the western part of this continent, where the air is extremely dry, and the bodies are found in a dried state without fear of putrefaction.

They claim that a human body can be dried the same as a pear or an apple. The ancient Egyptians, the Locusts of India, and the Arabians in Japan also practiced dessication. In the well-known catacombs of the Caesars, near Palermo, the bodies are dried first in an oven and are then hung up in niches.

It is said that the dessicated body of a king, who had lain in his tomb for over four hundred years, was found upon inspection a short time ago to be as good as new.

But all these attempts at dessication were made, and it is now proposed to bring scientific principles into play.

It will be remembered that the body of the renowned explorer, Livingston, who died in Africa, was desiccated by the natives of that country before removal to England.

This method of disposing of the dead seems to be very feasible. It would certainly be more pleasant, if it were not for the fact that the bodies would be lowered into a hole six feet deep. The general health of every one would be improved, for it is known that the burying of dead bodies in the earth is a menace to the health of those living in the vicinity of a burying ground.

Another important matter in connection with the dessication is that the features of the dried corpse preserve a life-like appearance that is remarkable.

Should any question arise in the courts as to the identity of a dead man, a visit could be paid to the sepulchre and all doubts be set at rest in a way that would admit of no dispute.

Eight months ago experiments were made with a human weighing 165 pounds. At the present time it is said that the body is perfectly desiccated. The skin has not become discolored, but instead has become hard, feeling like leather to the touch.

Another thing which will tend to make the system popular is that there can be no chance of being buried alive.

There could be no robbery under the new system either. It is eminently sanitary, for all the gases are conveyed to a furnace and made innocuous.

It appears to be a very rational, clean and rather a pleasant system of burial, and it is said it will soon be put into practice.

Working, Though Fairly Wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—John J. Duval, a young colored man, who for years has been conspicuous as a bootblack in the neighborhood of Seventh and H streets, Northwest, had his skull fractured in a barroom fight a week ago tonight, and since then has been walking about without medical attendance until he died in the morning.

The man who was the cause of the death of Duval, a bartender, is locked up, charged with manslaughter. The man who was the cause of the death of Duval, a bartender, is locked up, charged with manslaughter.

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Doan's Private Distillery.

DEBUCHE, Ia., July 30.—A party of Revenue officers, under the command of Revenue Agent Clarke, of St. Louis, drove out fourteen miles to the farm of John Doan, in Mosheim Township, at midnight Saturday. Concealed in a grainary they discovered a large copper still, with all the appliances for distilling.

The Doan family, who are well known in the neighborhood, were taken into custody. The man who was the cause of the death of Duval, a bartender, is locked up, charged with manslaughter.

Wanderings of a Swallowtail Pin.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 30.—The little son of George Knott, of this city, accidentally swallowed a pin about a year ago, and it has come out of the boy's abdomen after wandering through the body all that time. The boy has suffered intense pain for several months and may yet die from the injury the pin has caused.

LIGHTNING MAILS.

Postmaster Van Cott Starts a Novel City Reform.

Letter Box Collections to Be Made with Fast Wagons.

Two Trips Downtown Which Showed a Great Gain Over Collecting on Foot.

For a long time there has been an urgent necessity for some improvement in the method of collecting mail matter from the boxes located on street corners, but it has remained for Postmaster Van Cott to take the initiative in the reform.

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BEAR UP FOR TO-DAY.

Sergt. Dunn Says that Humidity is Nearly Played Out.

Cooler Weather Solemnly Promised Us for To-Morrow.

A Few Showers and Then We Are to Have Fine, Breezy Days.

In spite of Sergt. Dunn's prediction yesterday that the weather would be much cooler to-day, the citizens of this town suffered from the heat as much as ever.

During the early hours of morning the sun was in hiding behind the clouds.

There was no breeze, and it seemed as though the clouds would open at any moment; but as the hours passed the threatening darkness cleared away and Old Sol shined his scorching rays with all his old-time vigor.

In spite of this, however, Sergt. Dunn sticks to his original prediction that it will be cooler.

An EVENING WORLD reporter found the bustling and good-natured Sergeant in his airy retreat up near the clouds in the big Equitable Building this morning.

It was sweltering hot down on the streets; everybody went along mopping his face and wishing he were anywhere else, but it was cool and breezy up in the weather man's den.

The weather man was just sending out his local predictions, and was congratulating himself upon striking the weather correctly every day since he began.

The local prediction he had sent out for this morning was for showers.

"It will probably rain this afternoon," said the Sergeant, "but these will be local showers, and not steady. Humidity is almost played out for the present."

"There has been a marked change in the temperature, and it will be much cooler before night."

"The cool wave that started this way from the west is coming this way at a great rate and its effects are already being felt."

The coldest point in the United States this morning was Fort Washackie, Wyoming, where the thermometer reached 46 degrees.

At Chicago it was somewhat warmer, the thermometer marking 60, Cleveland 64, and in New York the quicksilver was away up to 78, only five degrees cooler than Key West, where the thermometer stood at 83, the warmest spot in the country.

"This shows the direction the cold wave is traveling. The people west of the Mississippi are enjoying clear, cool weather, and by to-morrow New Yorkers will get some of it, too."

STORIES TOLD OF COUNT SCHWABE.

Recollections that May Postpone the Erection of a Monument to Him.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The localist is sharply puncturing the fame of the late Count Schwabe. The talk of erecting a monument to his memory has elicited some facts which place his reputation in an unenviable light. It is said that he was continually borrowing and buying, and never paying. The stories of his philanthropy are said to be mere romances.

The latest story which impeaches his peculiarities is as follows: At one time Count Schwabe presented a fine oil portrait of Gen. Sheridan to a Grand Army Post in Massachusetts, and a heartfelt vote of thanks was passed and a handsome frame purchased for the picture. It was hinted to an official that it would be well to see the artist, that gentleman on being told that the portrait was neither painted nor paid for. The Count came into his studio, he said, saw the picture and asked its price. He told him he had asked for it, and that it had never been paid for and that this one must be paid for before it was taken away.

The Count, however, asserted that before it was taken away he was promised that it would be paid for. He said that the artist, that gentleman on being told that the portrait was neither painted nor paid for. The Count came into his studio, he said, saw the picture and asked its price. He told him he had asked for it, and that it had never been paid for and that this one must be paid for before it was taken away.

LIQUOR, BEER AND TOBACCO.

During the Last Fiscal Year the Internal Revenue Aggregated \$130,695,432.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Assuming our population to be about sixty millions, the articles on which internal revenue taxes were paid during the last fiscal year were, if divided, given and a quarter of dollar each, nearly half a barrel of ale or beer, 45 cigars, 36 cigarettes, 34 pounds of tobacco and half a pound of oleomargarine to every man, woman and child in the country. Prohibitionists included.

Commissioner Mason's preliminary report of the operations of the Internal Revenue Service for the fiscal year ended June 30 last shows that the total collections for the year were \$130,695,432, an increase of \$9,368,557 over the preceding year. The cost of collection for the year aggregated about \$4,185,000.

The following statement shows the amount of the various taxes collected and the amount collected thereon:

Distilled spirits, 77,364,640 gallons—\$74,318,595.
Fermented liquors, 110,803,823 gallons—\$22,835,349.
Cigars, 3,867,383,649—\$22,835,349.
Cigarettes, 2,151,515,260—\$11,057,826.
Tobacco, 211,401,244 pounds—\$11,057,826.
Oleomargarine, 805,120 pounds—\$404,248.
Banks and bankers, \$6,214.
Miscellaneous, \$61,000.

To this total Illinois made the largest contribution, \$31,007,419, Kentucky ranking next, with \$10,919,814, and New York third, with \$12,048,973. The Illinois distillate alone, the Fifth, paid \$19,323,265.

Ex-Collector Buckner Dying.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 30.—James F. Buckner, Collector of Internal Revenue at this point for two terms under President Grant and one term under Hayes, is dying from a paralytic stroke sustained last night in his home in this city. He was 82 years of age.

Baseball To-Day.

THE LEAGUE.
New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Indianapolis at Cleveland.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.
Louisville at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Kansas City at Baltimore.
Cincinnati at Columbus.

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION.
Newark at Wilkes-Barre.
Hartford at Worcester.

The best all-around player in the world is said to be Buck Fenn, of the Louisville team. He has been playing against all others. Dr. Fenn & Snyder, Springfield and dealers generally.

MURRAY MAY FLOP.

The Police Justice Said to Be Ready to Join Tammany.

His Son Has Appointed Mayor Grant's Cousin as His Clerk.

Little Judge Duffy May Be Left on Police Court Patronage.

There was no meeting of the Board of Police Justices last night, as THE EVENING WORLD predicted, and it looks as though the deadlock over the distribution of patronage was as far from a break as ever.

Such, however, is alleged on the best of authority, not to be the fact and, if a certain member of the Board had not been away from the city on his vacation, it is said that the whole matter would be settled last night.

The gentleman referred to is Police Justice Henry Murray who has been on the wane so long that he has been left and is ready to unite his interests with Tammany Hall.

This consummation has depended for some time, it is said, on the terms under which Justice Murray would be received by the dominant wing of the Democracy, and he is now in a position to dictate terms which will probably be accepted.

Justice Murray is the County Democracy leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District, and it is said that he wants to continue a leader. To satisfy him in this regard Tammany would have to release one of its shrewd leaders, ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt, to the ranks.

This it can hardly afford to do, and a compromise, probably involving a split in the patronage of the district may be effected.

Justice Murray rebelled against the nomination of Hewitt for Mayor and refused to support him, and ever since this act of insubordination he has been looked upon with suspicion by Boss Power.

This suspicion was augmented into positive distrust when Murray's son, Civil Justice Thomas F. Murray, appointed Mayor Grant's cousin, who keeps a liquor store at Eighth and Fifty-fourth streets, to be clerk in the Eleventh District Court to succeed Daniel F. McMahon, promoted to be one of the new police justices.

This appointment of a Tammany man and a relative of the Mayor by a County Democracy Civil Justice did not augur well for the fealty of Police Justice Murray, the Civil Justice's father, but the renegade man and the Mayor's relative have been put to the test.

Now, however, he is said to be ready for the final blow and Tammany will probably find him a full-fledged Tammany man, and when his term of office expires next year he will receive a new commission from grateful Mayor Grant.

With Murray on the Tammany side little Judge Duffy ceases to be a dictator, and his position will be an exceedingly painful one. Instead of getting half a dozen appointments for his friends he will get nothing but a promise of relegation to private life at the end of his present term.

He said that there is every probability that he will be a Tammany man at the next meeting of the Board.

SWIMMING FOR CHARITY.

STEVE BRODIE'S TRIP FOR "THE EVENING WORLD'S" SICK BABY FUND.

Steve Brodie is to swim for THE EVENING WORLD'S Sick Babies' Fund to-day.

He starts from Johnson's swimming baths at Fifty-fifth street and East River and will head for the Battery and Grand street, and with the good wishes of the hundreds of people who will gather to witness the start.

"Now, remember, this is no race," said the bridge jumper this morning.

"Nobody's going to make any capital out of this but the sick babies who need it."

"I won't be accompanied by anybody, and if there is an attempt to race with me the party who makes it will make an easy winner for me."

"This isn't the first time I done this sort of thing," continued Brodie. "I've exhibited for sick babies before."

"I may even go so far as to board a ferry-boat and pass around the hat," said Brodie. Steve's journey Batteryward will be marked by the setting off of day fireworks by the swimmer.

He has been supplied with a large quantity of bombs by the N.Y. Fireworks Company, donated in the interest of the Sick Baby Fund, which he will explode at intervals of a few moments, finishing with a grand fusillade on the completion of his journey at the Battery.

Steve expects to make the Battery late this afternoon, but the hour of his arrival will depend altogether upon the liberality of the crowd he may encounter on his journey.

A steam yacht chartered by THE EVENING WORLD will accompany Steve the entire trip, ready to render any assistance he may need, although Steve laughs such an occurrence to scorn.

A Hung Jury May Avert a Hanging.

REIDSVILLE, N. C., July 30.—The jury in the case of Neal and Cobb, the negroes, on trial in this county for wrecking a freight train and causing the death of the fireman, has been hung since Saturday night and said to stand seven to five in favor of conviction. The jurors are white. Some of them have been heard to say they would never hang a man on so flimsy evidence.

This Murderer Feels Bad.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Charles Blythe, the murderer of Col. A. E. Jones, was taken into the Police Court this morning, and, with very little ceremony, was ordered committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. As he left the courtroom to go to the jail, he said: "I feel mighty bad this morning. He will probably feel worse as he grows older."

A BIG SHOE FAILURE.

E. & A. H. Batcheller & Co., of Boston, Make an Assignment.

The Firm's Liabilities Are Estimated at \$1,250,000.

Its Creditors Chiefly Purchasers of Its Commercial Paper.

OFFICIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.

Boston, July 30.—The failure was announced this morning of the boot and shoe firm of E. & A. H. Batcheller & Co., of Boston and North Brookfield.

The indebtedness of the firm is estimated to be about \$1,250,000, and its nominal assets are probably about the same.

An assignment was made yesterday to Thomas E. Proctor, of Boston, and Robert Batcheller, of North Brookfield, who are represented as counsel by M. F. Dickinson, Jr.

The firm has issued a circular stating that the assignment includes all its real property and estate, both partnership and individual, wherein situated, whether within or without this commonwealth.

The trustees are mailing to-day to the creditors a statement that an account of stock is being taken, that an expert accountant is making an examination of the books of the firm and that a report of its condition will be prepared with all possible despatch.

When this is ready a meeting of the creditors will be called.

As considerable of the indebtedness is held by the holders of the firm's commercial paper, whose names are unknown to the debtors, the trustees request that all creditors of the firm whom this circular may reach will at once send statements of their claims to them at 106 Summer street, Boston.

It is expected that the creditors will allow the contracts for goods for the present season to be completed, and otherwise much unnecessary loss must ensue.

The firm is one of the oldest in the country.

Its business was established in North Brookfield in 1819 by Tyler Batcheller, who soon afterwards admitted his younger brother Ezra to partnership, the firm name being T. & E. Batcheller.

OCEAN WAVES PUT TO USE.

The utilization of the ocean surf as a motive force is not by any means a new idea, although its practical application has never until recently been attempted on a large scale.

The people of Ocean Grove, N. J., have just put in operation a novel sort of wave motor, which is employed to raise water into high tanks, from which it is distributed throughout the village for the purpose of sprinkling the streets.

The device for capturing the force of the rollers, big and little, is the invention of a Mr. Bond, of Virginia, who experimented on his machine for some time before he tried to put it into practical operation.

It consists of a system of wide gates, swung vertically from the outer end of a strong pier, which is built out into the ocean to exactly the distance where the force of the surf is strongest.

There may be as many of these gates as the width of the end of the pier will permit. The pier is built of concrete, and the gates are of heavy iron, each gate weighing about eight tons, and are so swung that the lower part of each is submerged two feet at low tide and seven feet at high tide. Each gate is thirteen feet in length.

As each wave comes rolling in, it strikes against the broad side of each gate, which serve as a backwater flow of the water after the wave has passed through, brings the gate back to its original position.

There is a large amount of force generated at each one of the gates, and it is a continuous force that will act at high or low tide, so long as the gates remain securely hanging on its hinges.

The axis of the hinge, by the way, is a long bar of polished steel, running through iron spiles, and all the gates are hung upon it.

The power is transmitted to the pumps by means of a long steel lever, which is fastened to the inner side of each gate, which serve as a connecting rod to the piston of each force pump.

When the gate swings inward the piston is drawn in with the momentum of the wave, and is easily forced into tanks 10 feet high, and with the outward motion of the gate the cylinder of the pump is again filled with water, which is drawn up by a suction pipe from the sea.

It is estimated that in a light surf the power of a wave at each gate is equal to 500 pounds, while in a heavy surf it rises to 2,000 pounds. When this novel wave motor was first put into practical operation last week only two of the gates were used, but the pumps worked with perfect ease, and in a short time the big 40,000-gallon tank was filled with water, and there was apparently no wear and tear on the gates.

They swung back and forth with the regularity of clockwork, and the water flowed through the pipe in a continuous stream.

If all the gates were in operation at once it would be possible to inundate the town in a few hours.

A crowd of people collected to watch the interesting experiment, and it was the general opinion that if the problem of perpetual motion had not been satisfactorily solved it was now being solved by the wave motor.

The beauty of the invention is that the force which is generated can be applied to any sort of machinery used for manufacturing purposes, and, as it is clean, there being only a slight cost for maintenance after the plant has once been constructed, it offers advantages for the future.

By building piers and gates of large size it would be possible to obtain an amount of continuous power very much greater than that generated by any steam engine ever constructed.

It is said that the device is to be introduced at seaside resorts all along the coast for the purpose of street sprinkling, and the surplus water can be used to run electric light dynamos and thus solve the question of cheap lighting.

With such a system the electric lighting companies in such places as Long Branch, Newport, Atlantic City and other resorts would be able to save thousands of dollars every year.

As it is, enough power is going to waste every year on the Jersey coast alone, to say nothing of Coney Island and the Long Island shore, to run all the machinery in the world for a century.